THE UNION

CITY OF WASHINGTON. FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 11, 1845.

ers and advertisements for the "Union," in the of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; inne buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. York;

APTAIN VOORHEES'S COURT MARTIAL. We lay, this evening, before the readers of the ddress of B. F. Hallett, esq. Boston, the judge advocate. We are satisfie the great interest which the case has excited

VISIONARY HOPES OF THE ENEMY.

republican party. There are ry amid the confusion ; to drons; and to rise once upon the ruins of our party. These New York Courier and Enquirer. their issue at once. We lay the extract all at once by the horns; that we may deny the exections. We publish the following paraoh, as it stands, suppressing only the name of paper to which the "New York Courier and Enrefers; because it is of very little conse-

er, however, whether the *

shalf of his vaticinations. The ne insidious blows may be aimare working—carry out the principles were elected (and we are satisfied the secret enemy or the open foe, touch them; nothing can defeat them. and their good cause, and honest their calm but unshrinking energy, will unscathed through the fiery fu We know the whigs. We sus secret rocks may be found in the se of their navigation; and we know the people. all the threats of the whigs. We defy ation. We know that Mr. Polk es to keep the great democratic party united. its unity; to allay its sectional or alousies, by the strictest justice and We know that he has no motive any one; for he has no interest will do all he possibly, fairly, honorably can, to satisfy their leaders, (as they are port of the people—upon the great masses of this free and enlightened people—with every prospect of obtaining their general and generas support. He fears not; and none of his friends fear for him. As for us, we have tried to keep the party together; and we will do it still. We have tried to keep down this family feud and to smother (the slightest) embers of discord;" and we mean to do it still. We have felt more confident of successmore confident in our own resources-because w never felt more confident of the justice and the strength of our cause. The difficulties are comstrength of our cause. The dimensions are com-paratively slight. They are, in fact, not worth es-timating, in comparison of what they were but twelve months ago; and the very victory with which our exertions were crowned during the past year, only serves to nerve us for new struggles, and if necessary, even for bolder efforts. But we know the men with whom

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have met with no little opposition at home. His policy has been resisted in the Chambers. The policy has one reason in its favor. We have published some commentaries on his course from Le been furnished us by a gentleman of taste and intelliSiècle. We have before us an extract from another gence, of the State of North Carolina. He simply

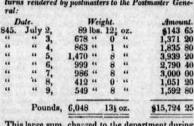
Paris paper, La Presse, which runs as follows:

"The interest of France is not to favor the breaking up into pieces of the American continent, and the creation of a crowd of little States, possessing neither vitality nor real independence. That is the interest of England, not ours. It would be better for us, and for America herself, that Texas, on which we have no claim, should be protected, defended, and fortided by the only power of that vast continent having strength and good prespects, than that it should remain under the dominion of anarchy, foreign intrigues, and all the causes of destruction and ruin which act so deplorably on most of the other independent republics of the New World."

FICE LAW.

Up to the 1st instant, there was no method of imating the precise value (at the legal rates) of the city post office and the different bureaus and epartments of government located here, which alstatement from the city post office, through the Marron,) which, though no general criterion, is yet sufficient to give the public an idea of the amount of mail service required for the business of the General the camp it- Post Office Department:

An exhibit of the postage charged since the 1st instant at the post office in this city, upon the quarterly re-turns rendered by postmasters to the Postmaster Gene-ral:



This large sum, charged to the department during the first nine days of this month, is exclusive of the voluminous correspondence of the Postmaster Gen-eral, the three Assistant Postmaster Generals, and the Auditor. According to the new law, the department falls upon the treasury of the United lates for the means of payment, in case its revenue falls short.

THE TARIFF.

There is as great variety of views about the bes mode of adjusting this question, as there is import-ance attached to the subject.

A correspondent from the north of Germ thus calls our attention to the great question:

A correspondent from the north of Germany the thus calls our attention to the great question:

"You will naturally agree with me, that it cannot remain on its present footing; but I do not know whether you will concur with me in thinking that it cannot be considered as finally settled, until to agricultural States receive a share of protection for their staples, equivalent to what they contribute to the protection of the manufactures of the northern and middle States. It seems to me that this object to the protection of the manufactures of the northern and middle States. It seems to me that this object to the protection of the manufactures of the protection of March, 1844, was concluded with the German Zoll-Verein.

This treaty provided for the protection of our to bacco, rice, cotton, &c., against excessive duties in the Zoll-Freries States, in return for equivalent excessive duties in the Zoll-Freries States, in return for equivalent excessive duties are the compromise act of 1832—33. Both parties were left perfectly at liberty to make similar arrangements with other nations; and I have the best reasons for believing that several powers, and the several powers of their duties on our stuple agriculturally provided to the protection of 1844, it seems to me the convention of the Santon for believing that several powers in the Zoll-Freries States, in return for equivalent to the protection of the Santon for believing that several powers, and the several powers of their duties on our stuple agriculturally conversed to the protection, as Mr. Canning called the embagy. I will only add, that although the Zoll and the protection of the Santon, independent of what other nations may be converted to the powers of their duties on our stuple agriculturally provided to the protection of the Santon of the Santon of the Santon of the Santon, independent of what other nations and the second of the secon

espondence between the authorities of the United States and Texas, and "demands them without abridgnent." Well, we have given the whole, as it appears in the "National Register," agreeably to our promise. Will the New York Tribune now repub-

We call the attention of Southern and Western nerchants, and the merchants of this District, to the business cards of the Philadelphia and New York wholesale dealers. Business men visiting those cities, for the purpose of purchasing goods, will, by reserving this paper, have a directory to where they can find almost every article of trade.

We received, by this evening's mail, a letter from B. G. Shields, esq., United States charge d'affaires to Venezuela. He writes from the steamer Portsmouth, Delaware river, 9th instant, which was carrying him to the barque Venezuela, bound to La Guayra, the port of entry for Caraccas—the place of Mr. S.'s destination.

We understand that the defence of Captain Voorhees, on his second trial, will be read torow, on the opening of the court, at 11 a. m.

"SIMPLE ANNALS."

"WHEE ANNALS."

We design, so the following density, which is been founded to be part of the matter of our colorable for the colorable for own lips; that her narrative is perfectly clear; and that her manner is truly characteristic of the "olden times" which she describes. These are, indeed, "simple annala"—not "of the poor," as Gray describes them, but they relate to higher persons

auddenly roused from sound sleep, by a summons to attend one of those urgent cases which seldom encourage excuses or delay.

Although called "Doctor," and educated as a physician, other engagements have superseded my practice. I endeavored, very civilly, to extricate myself from the necessity of turning out. I had a cold—I was in a perspiration—I did not practise—and did not wish to interfere with that of others. All such excuses are readily made; and "our profession" is as proficient in them, probably, as any other!

The good neighbor who called me up, calmly met all my objections with appropriate answers. No other doctor was to be had within miles; the nurse, who was experienced, felt uneasy at the symptoms; the child was born; the mother feeble, exhausted, and alarmed. In few words—for he was as slow to speech as to anger—he showed me I had but one path to take—to go to the sick woman's chamber. I made up my mind to take another—to my own bed. Standing at a half-opened window, in the keen wind, made this resolution appear almost imperative.

kcen wind, made this resolution appear almost imperative.

So, professing to be very sorry I could not go, I closed my window upon the argument. But, as the "Friends" say, "my mind was not easy." I have a wife and children—God bless them!—of my own, and, as I crossed the room, I felt quite as much vexed with myself, as with the interruption.

I funcied all the varieties of danger to which the sex is subject "at auch times." I attempted to consult my wife; who, kindly recognising all the objections I had urged, was still opposed to my resolution.

Joseph Graham was sergeant in a regiment of about seven hundred young men, who left Charlotte to meet the British as they advanced towards the upper country from South Carolina.

Aunt Suzy's husband was also enrolled in this

upper country from South Carolina.

Aunt Suzy's husband was also entolled in this band of patriots; and the morning they were to march, she carried his clothes to him in Charlotte, a distance of about five miles, leaving her first-born in charge of her mother.

They were all in high spirits, she said, as she saw the party set out: "Graham being left a little behind, he went on in a kind of lively canter, as he came out of the barracks to catch up. He was a fine, fresh-looking man, with fair long hair, which streamed out behind as he ran."

"Every whip-stitsh Graham got advanced—he went away sergeant, and came back adjutant."

After the battle of Camden, Lord Cornwallis marched into North Carolina; and, on the 26th day of September, 1780, he entered the town of Charlotte. The mounted American militia retreated, fighting, out of the town, on the main road towards is Salisbury, pursued by the advance of dragoons under the command of the celebrated Tarleton."

"The very devil, if he had come out of his den, could not have been more terrific than this tory Tarleton! We called our dogs 'Tarleton,' and every mean thing we had!"

"Our people were pretty well jaded that day. Joe Graham was very well dressed, with white shorts and scarlet coat; he was so active and so busy, that his horse was outdone before he was aware of it—having run backwards and forwards as adjutant—atthough he was only 19 or 20 years old."

Tarleton had sent a detachment of his force, by a back road, to cut off the retreat of the Americans at the cross-roads, nearly five miles from Charlotte; "and the fight began at the stony knae, a little bealted-up rise, between the cross-roads and the meeting-house."

By some accounts, it is told, that a scouting party of mounted Americans were advancing towards.

save his head. "He did do the best to keep his plantation, that she might be half-way between each head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters. Except her grandchild head," said Aunt Suzy; "but head wounds and of her married daughters.

on foot. She held on to get the milk; and she had to hold on. The American woman sat down, without onl or candle, at a waste-house, all night—holding her horse by the bridle, and her baby in her

lap!
"At daylight the woman came to our house, just after the cow was milked, and found Graham lying on the floor.
"We didn't like it a bit!

on the floor.

"We didn't like it a bit!

"The woman said, 'You fell in the scrimage yesterday?

"We were all a little disconcerted!"

"The American woman, however, began and told us the whole story—by way of introduction, like—about the English woman's getting her through the pickets, and bringing her to get milk. That was the chat! So that we knew at once, from this introduction, all about their coming.

"The English woman was six or seven-and-twenty, about—a straight, tail, good-looking person. She had had a remarkable lonesome sit of it during the night. She was eager to get her breakfast, and eat heartily—poor creature—for she was hungry enough; and we gave her the real, sweet, good milk, just from the cow's bag. We kept a bite for every one; whitever we had, every one; whitever we had, every one; was welcome to in those times—either in war or peace."

"Graham sat up when the English woman came

some truth in it."

When she is sick from some infirmity of stomach, and of age, I make myself acceptable to her, by a great indifference with regard to her use of medicines; for she says, she "has never abused her stomach, by making an apothecary's shop of it."

A dish of green tea, a bottle of soup, a stale biscuit, with some chipped beef, a morsel of ham, or a gingerbread—all come within her notion of curagingerbread—all come within her notion of cura-tive remedies; and such supplies make me appear to be "upon her side" in her general contempt for drugs. She cards and spins almost daily, and prides herself upon her home-made blankets and petticoats. She is a very small eater—likes plain food and stale bread—for, "in her younger days," she says, "they never baked but once a week!" She milks her own cows, and takes a cup of coffee with pleasure, and any relishing food "which comes upon her by chance, like,"

and any reliabing food "which comes upon her by chance, like,"

She will mount a horse at midnight to go to a laick neighbor; and had a severe egue this season, in her 85th year, by walking early in the morning through the wet grass to attend a lying-in woman is "not quite half a mile off," who had no horse to send to her!

Upon one occasion, when she was indisposed, I recommended the use of rice böiled in milk, as a diet well adapted to her age and complaint. At the same time, mentioned an anecdote I had heard—that when General Jackson was in Philadelphia, he sat down with a large company to a sumptuous dinner provided for him, and occasioned some surprise and fellay by unexpectedly asking for boiled rice and milk.

From this observation I derived the following second of

"It was a time of great trials.

"She did think a dreadful deal of that son Ande, who was her all!

"Ande and I tended the farm. His mother allowed him to work at everything he would, and he was very willing.

"We had a large new field, just cleared, planted in corn and pumpkins. Ande and I had the greatest time to keep up the fences, to keep the hogs out.

"For the horsemen—the flying infantry, as they were called—were always riding about, and would throw down the fences, without ever stopping to put them up again.

"They would never go round a rod—being always in a hurry!

"Ande would cut up pumpkins and feed that cow; and he liked to look at her eating! We fed her beautifully, and she gave plenty of milk.

"The Jacksons had rode up on horses that were kept in a back pasture field, well out of sight.

"Ande made bows and arrows, and shot birds about. There were many birds about in those days—snipes, partridges, and wild turkeys. He had a great idea of some military business.

"I like to see a big forehead and large eyes when I want to see a martial man.

"Ande could not well be idle. He used to carry my baby about, and nurse it bravely. He was very willing to do so.

"It was in peach and watermelon time they were here. We got a good deal of support out of the corn-field. We were well off. We were not very nice. Our wants were not so many, and were the easier supplied."

"We had continental and convention money plenty; but it was very light. Some of the big folks issued their own paper for small sums, for change, payable in one year; but a great deal of it never came back to be paid. People were not anxious about money. Money was a small matter in those days. Nothing attracted their attention but liberty. That was their whole object.

"My biggest brothers had gone to the war. My husband was in the army; and I had my first baby in my arms. My mother was heavy-footed at the time—far gone with her last infant; but she could take care of my child.

"Ande and I spread flax, watered, and gathered it. We had no cotto

"But it must be said, to the credit of the Americans, they never abused a prisoner yet—unless it was now and then to tar and feather a tory! This neither broke their bones, nor scalded their heads, but kept them busy getting it aff them; and I thought no harm of that at all.

"The Jacksons got round and went home behind the British, as they came to Charlotte."

Aunt Suzy lives in the very field from which she and "Ande" gathered the pumpkine. There is not a pane of glass in her log-cabin; and, in all weather, when she is at home, one of the doors is open. She is active, frugal, cheerful, and happy, and takes a hearty interest in everything of public or private

done to encourage some wandering calico-printer!

The pig she saved from the anow-storm has grown up to be a greedy sow; and, as the old lady was carrying a piggin of swill through the bars, the impatient creature knocked her down, and seriously injured her. But her constitution is so good, she recovered rapidly, and she thinks some even begrudgher good health. Children take to her intuitively and no greater treat can be offered to mine than a visit to Aunt Suzy.

*One day, in speaking of reuting her land to her son law, and getting nothing for it, Aunt Suzy said: "If I ca go with very little, and that's a thing."

CRIMINAL COURT. Famay, July 11, 1845.

appeared that the moneys charged against the accused, in this indictment, were the moneys due to the accused as clerk of the House, for three separate months' salary. The counsel for the United States refused, after the earnest remonstrance of the counsel for the accused, to let a verdict of not guilty be rendered in the case; but entered a solle prosequi. We are informed at the bar, that a nolle prosequi, in a case after the jury are sworn, and the evidence for the government entered on, is equivalent to an as quittal. The accused may, therefore, be said to be acquitted on this charge. The jury was then discharged from the further consideration of the case. After a pause in the proceedings of the court, fer some two hours, the atterney for the United States came into court, and asked for a postponement of the case until Wednesday next, saying that the interest of the government required it.

The attorney for the prisoner remonstrated against the postponement asked, and insisted that, if the case could not go on with justice to the United States, it ought to be put off until the next session of the court, which will take place in December next.

of the court, which will take place in December next.

The court intimated that the session of the court was called for the very purpose of this trial, and that good reasons ought to exist for delay.

The United States attorney still called for delay. The attorney for the prisoner reiterated his oppositions to any postponement, or delay, short of unconditional continuance until next term.

The court intimated that delay would be inconvenient to the witnesses for the United States, who attended at discomfort, in obedience to the process of the court.

POSTSCRIPT.

able.

This very much weaker sion from Mexico at this time, as the waters in western Texas are apt to keep up from the middle of July, at least, until the middle of October; and

tion from Captain Hays, contradicting the rumor that the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande had been increased to 7,000 men.

as far as heard from, who goes prepared to oppose annexation on the terms proposed by the joint reso-lution of our Senate and House of Representatives. The crops in the interior are represe

markably fine.

Captain Elliott was the identical "man in the

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS We learn, from a gentleman who arrived last evening from Natchitoches, that, on Sunday evening last, a messenger from Washington reached Genera

teen days, in the following form:

To the Directors of the American Atlantic Steam-Nagation Company.

I hereby consent to have my name entered a hares, of \$100 each; and engage to pay the deposite of five dollars per share, as required by charter, whenever called upon by a resolution of board, after an amount of \$500,000 shall be applied.

JAS. D. F. OGDEN,
JAS. HARPER,
JOSEPH FOWLER,
ELIHU TOWNSEND,
JUNIUS SMITH,
ROBERT SCHUYLER,
HENRY SMITH,
THOS W. OLCOTT, Albany.
GEORGE B. DAVIS, Troy.

July 11th-(Intelligencer and U. S. Journal.)

(Intelligencer and U. S. Journal.)

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

H OUSES AND LOTS, WAGON, CAROn Thursday, the 15th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m., 1
shall sell, in front of the premises, part of lot No. 5,
in square No. 425, situate on 8th, between L and M
streets, with the improvements, which are two new,
neat, well-built, two-story frame houses, with back
buildings. Also, part of lot No. 5, in square No.
401, situated on 9th, between L and M streets, with
improvements, which are a good and nearly new
two-story frame house, with back basement and
back building.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; the balance as
credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, for notes
bearing interest—a deed given and a deed of trust
taken. Persons wishing to make an investment,
will do well to attend the sale.

Also, in front of the last named premises, I shall

will do well to attend the sale.

Also, in front of the last named premises, I shall sell a new one-horse wagon, a one-horse carriago and harness, and a new horse cart.

PRACTICAL MINER'S GUIDE, by J. Burder,
I vol. London, 8vo., 1845.
Platner on the Blowpipe, in the examinations of
minerals, ores, furnace products, and other metallic
combinations; I vol. octavo, London, 1845.
Anated's Geologist's Text Book; I vol. London,
1845. 1845.
Griffin's Crystalography and the use of the Blow-pipe; 1 vol. London.
Fenwick's Subterranean Surveying; 1 vol. Lon-

ner cases.

Tenwick's Subterranean Surveying; I vol. London, 1844.

Tolan's Geological and Descriptive View of the Coal Trade; I vol. London, 1844.

Leithart on Mineral Veins; I vol. London.

Rooke's Geology as a Science, applied to the discovery of coal; I vol. London.

Hutchinson's Practical Drainage of Land; I vol. London, 1842.

Covery of cose; I vol. London.

Hutchinson's Practical Drainage of Land; I vol.

London, 1844.

Practical Mineralogy—a compendium of the distinguishing characters of Minerals, by Chapman;
I vol. London, 1843.

What to Observe, or the Traveller's Remembrancer, by J. R. Jackson, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society; I vol. London.

Gibson's Certainties of Geology; I vol. London.

Humble's Dictionary of Geology; I vol. London.

Just imported direct from London, by F. TAY
LOR, together with many other works, bearing,
more or less directly, upon the subject.

PLEASURE EXCURSION
To Norfolk, Old Point, and Cape Charles. To Norfolk, Old Point, and Cape Charles.

THE STEAMER OSEO
LA will make an excursion
to the above places on Tuesday, July 15th instant, leaving Washington at 9 o'clock, a. m., and Alexandria at half-past 9, arriving early next morning at Norfolk; leave again at 8 o'clock for Cape Charles, touching at Old Point, going and returning.

Cape Charles is on the extreme end of the Chesapproached without going to sea. There is a fise sand beach for bathing in the surf; and hog fish, sheepshead, clams, crabs, &c., can be procured in abundance.

sheepshead, clams, craus, etc., the Cape, or go over
The Oseola will remain at the Cape, or go over
to Old Point and spend the night, returning to Norfolk next morning, and leave again the same evening at 6 o'clock for Washington.
Passage and fare, \$6; servants and children under
19 years, half price.
The marine band will be in attendance.
JAS. MITCHELL, Captain.

July 7

Tw. FULLER, druggist, corner of Pennsylpared to furnish, in any quantity, his unrivalled Soda Water and Saraaparilla Mead, which is already conceded to be the best in the District. It is made fresh every day, upon an improved principle, from water aupplied by the best spring in the city. The whole apparatus being entirely new, the water is, of necessity, perfectly free from copper, or other deleterious matters. Drawn upon the New York plan, with cork and bottle, it is, in every particular, a perfect article. orfect article.
Superior airups in every variety, of his own
anufacture, as usual.
July 5—3teod

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Office on Missouri avenue, between 3d and 4 stree

Oct. 25—1yif

hearty interest in everything of public or private importance.

In her costume, she exhibits the character of the olden time. The mode in which she hitches up her dress behind, to avoid the mud, is more attractive to me than a permanent bustle. There is honesty in the patch of her scarlet petticoat, and thrift in the way in which the gown is drawn through the pocket-holes. The walls and shelves of her house are ornamented with dresses of her own making; and the only approach to change I observed, was a stamped 4 border upon one of her finnel underdresses, which she laughed at, and said had been done to encourage some wandering calico-printer!

The pig she saved from the snow-storm has